

NOVEMBER 2.

The President, Dr. JOS. LEIDY, in the chair.

Nineteen persons present.

The death of Dr. Geo. Martin, a member, October 28, 1886, was announced.

NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. GEO. W. TRYON, JR., in the chair.

Twenty-two persons present.

The death of Chas. C. Phillips, a member, November 5, 1886, and that of John S. Haines, a member, November 4, 1886, were announced.

The Publication Committee reported that the paper entitled "The Genera *Mesonyx* and *Pachyæna*, Cope," by Wm. B. Scott, would be published in Vol. IX, Part 2, of the Journal of the Academy.

NOVEMBER 16.

Mr. THOS. MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-five persons present.

A paper entitled "On an Undescribed Meteoric Iron from East Tennessee," by F. A. Genth, Ph. D., was presented for publication.

On Petiolar Glands in some Onagraceæ.—Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN remarked that stipules were unknown in *Onagraceæ*, but in *Ludwigia (Isnardia) palustris* there were two minute conical gelatinous glands that appeared to be stipular. They existed in series of specimens representing the Atlantic and Pacific coast, and from Europe, those from California being larger than in specimens from other locations. They are found in all the species of *Ludwigia* and *Jussieua* that he had been able to examine. In these they appeared petiolar rather than stipular. In the dried specimens of *Circæa* a dark spot indicated the position occupied by the glands in other species. They mostly varied in form and exact position with the species, and only for having been wholly overlooked by describers might have afforded some good specific characters. The discovery he regarded as interesting, as confirming the views of those botanists who had brought *Turneraceæ*, in which the petiolar glands were known to exist, in close relation with *Onagraceæ*.

In the specimens of *Ludwigia palustris*, dried to exhibit with this communication to the Academy, a single capsule only, cut

across for examination, projected the seed into his face while the capsule was being examined with a lens, indicating a projecting power not before known to exist in the species.

NOVEMBER 23.

Mr. JOHN H. REDFIELD in the chair.

Nineteen persons present.

Manganese Zinc Serpentine from Franklin, N. J.—Prof. GEORGE A. KOENIG placed on record the determination of a manganese zinc serpentine from Franklin, N. J. The material was collected in summer, 1885, as a very peculiar *Willemite*, so called at the mine. It is a very compact mineral substance, having a dark brown dull color and subconchoidal fracture, the splinters resembling horn chips. It is translucent on the edges, and when ground into a thin plate transmits a uniform brown-yellow light. Under the microscope this section of the purest material shows strings of minute black grains. Between two crossed nicol prisms the section appears light, proving a crystalline structure other than isometric. But a few grains, a light yellow in ordinary light, behave like an isometric substance, and are probably grains of yellow garnet, which is one of the associate minerals. Spec. gr. = 2.635. It is decomposed by sulphuric acid like Serpentine.

The mean of two well-agreeing analyses gave

SiO ²	= 42.20	(including 0.298 MgO, 0.2 ZnO).
Fe ² O ³	= 2.80	
MnO	= 7.44	
ZnO	= 3.90	
MgO	= 29.24	
H ₂ O	= 14.04	

99.62

Let Fe²O³ be supposed to be present as Franklinite, requiring 0.8 ZnO and 0.53 ZnO, then we have 4.15 per cent. of Franklinite mixed with the silicate, and the composition is now

SiO ²	= 41.70	: 1.390	
MgO	= 29.24	: 1.462	} 1.733
MnO	= 6.91	: 0.194	
ZnO	= 3.10	: 0.077	
H ² O	= 14.04	: 1.533	
Franklinite	= 4.15		
Pyroxene	= 1.02		

100.16

This gives the ratio, SiO² : RO : H²O
 1 1.25 1.1